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BIODIVERSIDADE**

DIAN CARLOS PINHEIRO ROSA

**RICA EM ESPÉCIES, MAS DEFAUNADA: O CASO DE MAMÍFEROS DE
MÉDIO E GRANDE PORTE DE UMA ÁREA PROTEGIDA NA AMAZÔNIA**

SANTARÉM-PA

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**RICA EM ESPÉCIES, MAS DEFAUNADA: O CASO DE MAMÍFEROS DE
MÉDIO E GRANDE PORTE DE UMA ÁREA PROTEGIDA NA AMAZÔNIA**

Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade da Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará, como requisito para obtenção do título de mestre em Biodiversidade.

Orientador: Dr. Rodrigo Ferreira Fadini

Coorientador: Dr. Darren Norris

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Orientador

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Dedico as minhas filhas Luz e Céu, a minha
companheira Luana, aos meus pais, amigos,
familiares e professores. A todas as vítimas da
Covid-19.

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Viva as Universidades Federais!!

*“Meu bem, talvez você possa compreender a
minha solidão,
O meu som e a minha fúria e essa pressa de viver
E esse jeito de deixar sempre de lado a certeza
E arriscar tudo de novo com paixão
Andar caminho errado pela simples alegria de ser...”*

Belchior

RESUMO

Mamíferos de médio e grande porte neotropicais são elementos chave nos ecossistemas florestais, e Unidades de Conservação (UC) são essenciais para sua conservação. No Brasil as Unidades de Conservação de Uso Sustentável (UC-US) são um subgrupo de UCs que permite tanto a conservação da biodiversidade quanto a exploração sustentável dos recursos naturais. As UC-US são fundamentais para a manutenção da biodiversidade e oferecem uma grande oportunidade para a conservação de mamíferos de médio e grande porte porque possuem um grande tamanho, especialmente na Amazônia. No entanto, as UC-US geralmente são afetadas por pressões internas e externas, e diferentes partes de uma mesma área podem apresentar diferentes graus de defaunação (i.e., extinção local ou ecológica de animais). Amostramos mamíferos de médio e grande porte usando armadilhas fotográficas em áreas com histórias distintas de ocupação humana na Floresta Nacional do Tapajós (FNT), e mostramos diferenças na riqueza de espécies, estrutura da assembleia, número de registros das espécies, e níveis de defaunação. Uma compilação de outros estudos conduzidos em locais semelhantes a FNT sugere que as atividades humanas podem ter conduzido populações de algumas espécies de mamíferos de grande porte, como a anta (*Tapirus terrestris*) e o queixada (*Tayassu pecari*), a níveis muito baixos, enquanto pode ter ocorrido uma compensação de roedores de grande porte na área defaunada. Diferenças locais de uso humano dentro de uma UC e entre elas são comuns na Amazônia, o que demanda ações específicas do poder público para minimizar impactos na fauna silvestre causados por atividades lícitas ou ilegais.

Palavras-chave: Armadilha Fotográfica. Mamíferos. Caça Furtiva. Floresta Tropical. Manejoda Vida Selvagem.

ABSTRACT

Neotropical medium and large-bodied mammals constitute key elements in forest ecosystems, and Protected Areas (PAs) are essential for their conservation. In Brazil, the Sustainable Use Protected Areas (SU-PAs) are a subgroup of PAs that allows both the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable exploration of natural resources. SU-PAs offer a great opportunity for conserving medium and large-bodied mammals because of their large size, especially in the Amazon. However, SU-PAs are usually affected both by internal and external pressures, and different parts of the same SU-PA may have distinct degrees of defaunation (i.e., local or functional extinction of animals). We sampled mammals using camera traps in two areas with distinct histories of human occupation in the Tapajós National Forest (TNF), and show differences in species richness, assemblage structure, number of records per species, and levels of defaunation. A compilation of other studies conducted in similar sites of the TNF suggest that human activities may have driven populations of some large-bodied mammal species, such as the tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) and white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*) to very low levels in the TFN, and that compensation by large rodents may have occurred in the defaunated area. Local differences in human occupation within and between PAs are common in the Amazon, which demands area-specific actions from public authorities to minimize impacts on wildlife caused by both legal or illegal activities.

Keywords: Camera trap. Mammals. Poaching. Tropical Forest. Wildlife Management.

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INTRODUÇÃO GERAL

Rica em espécies, mas, defaunada: o caso de mamíferos de médio e grande porte de uma área protegida na Amazônia

O que é a pesquisa?

Os mamíferos de médio porte (>1kg) são essenciais para manter a floresta viva e ecologicamente funcional, espalhando sementes através da dispersão, consumo de plântulas ou modificando a paisagem por meio do pisoteio, permitindo que espécies de plantas mais raras sobrevivam (Villar, 2020). Fezes e carcaças desses animais potencializam a ciclagem de nutrientes, tão importante para a realização dos ciclos biogeoquímicos, incluindo, principalmente, o sequestro de carbono (Sobral, 2017). Ações humanas como alteração do habitat através de queimadas e extração madeireira, além da caça, afetam seletivamente os mamíferos de maior porte, podendo causar severas reduções populacionais ou extinções locais, ao que damos o nome de defaunação (Dirzo, 2001; Galetti, 2017).

A criação de Unidades de Conservação (UC) com áreas extensas é uma das maneiras de conservar os mamíferos de médio e grande porte e os serviços ecológicos associados. Muitas UCs, no entanto, especialmente na Amazônia, estão na categoria de Uso Sustentável, que permite certo grau de uso humano, criando situações heterogêneas de ocupação dentro da mesma unidade administrativa. Aqui usamos como exemplo a Floresta Nacional do Tapajós – FNT, Unidade de Conservação de Uso Sustentável com aproximadamente 526 mil hectares, localizada as margens do Rio Tapajós, no oeste do Estado do Pará. No contexto da FNT formou-se um histórico de ocupação humana heterogêneo, em que a região Norte apresenta maior concentração de habitações humanas e conseqüentemente de atividades antrópicas do que a região Sul. Neste estudo, pesquisamos essas duas regiões e mostramos diferenças na riqueza, composição, abundância, grau de conservação e grau de defaunação de mamíferos, que podem estar relacionadas aos distintos graus de uso humano dentro dessa Unidade de Conservação na Amazônia.

Como é feita a pesquisa?

Para comparar a fauna de mamíferos de médio e grande porte entre as regiões Norte e Sul da FNT, realizamos um estudo utilizando armadilhas fotográficas. Posicionamos 18 armadilhas fotográficas ao longo de dois módulos de pesquisa do Programa de Pesquisa em Biodiversidade (PPBio) na região Norte e 20 ao longo de outros dois módulos na região Sul. A distância mínima entre as armadilhas foi de 1 km. As armadilhas fotográficas possuem sensores de infravermelho (para detecção de calor) e sensores de movimento, permitindo a realização de registros noturnos e diurnos, funcionando 24 horas por dia por mais de um mês cada. As câmeras foram posicionadas em pontos estratégicos, com evidência de uso por esses animais (Figura 1).



Figura 1. Armadilha fotográfica posicionada em árvore próxima a locais utilizados por mamíferos na Flona do Tapajós.

A partir dos registros, foi possível determinar a riqueza e abundância dos animais, além de um índice de defaunação e um índice de conservação. O primeiro leva em conta a comparação das áreas aqui estudadas com uma área de referência, sem defaunação (Giacomini e Galetti 2013). O segundo compara as duas regiões que estão sendo

estudadas, colocando na balança a riqueza de espécies e a biomassa, além de dar maior peso para espécies ameaçadas de extinção (Galetti et al. 2009).

Qual a importância da pesquisa?

Nosso estudo mostrou diferenças importantes entre as regiões Norte e Sul da FNT. Registramos 20 espécies na região Sul e 16 na região Norte para o mesmo período. A composição de espécies também foi bastante diferente entre as regiões (Figura 2).



Figura 2. Em A, onça pintada, (*Panthera onca*), em B, anta (*Tapirus terrestris*), em C, cachorro-do-mato-de-orelhas-curtas (*Atelocynus microtis*), registrados exclusivamente na região Sul da Flona Tapajós. Em D, onça parda (*Puma concolor*) registrada exclusivamente na região Norte da Flona Tapajós.

O índice de conservação revelou que a região sul tem maior importância para a conservação de mamíferos de médio e grande porte do que a região norte. Já o índice de defaunação apresentou dados contraditórios, mostrando maior defaunação no Norte em relação ao Sul no que diz respeito à presença das espécies, resultado contrário ao que foi

encontrado quando a biomassa foi utilizada para comparação. Isso pode estar relacionado a maior quantidade de roedores (pacas e cutias) na região norte (Figura 3).



Figura 3. Espécies com maior quantidade de registros na Flona do Tapajós, especialmente na região Norte. Em A, a cutia (*Dasyprocta croconota*), em B a paca (*Cuniculus paca*).

Esses resultados podem estar relacionados a diferença na história de ocupação humana da região, e mostram que mesmo as florestas contínuas estão sujeitas a defaunação. Nosso estudo revela a importância de se manter áreas intocadas para serem utilizadas como refúgio pela fauna e sugere que áreas protegidas na Amazônia, principalmente aquelas que permitem algum tipo de uso dos recursos, e que estão próximas a centros urbanos, precisam desenvolver ações setorializadas de gestão da biodiversidade. Grandes Unidades de Conservação apresentam enorme dificuldade de gerenciamento. Ações como aumentar a quantidade de fiscais em áreas críticas, envolver a comunidade local, prevenir atividades de caça ilegal e indenizar diretamente quem vive nessas florestas, podem estar entre as medidas de conservação possíveis para proteger os mamíferos (Bruner 2001).

Pesquisadores Responsáveis

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2. Capítulo Único

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Species-rich but defaunated: the case of medium and large-bodied mammals of a protected area in the Amazon

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Abstract

Neotropical medium and large-bodied mammals constitute key elements in forest
ecosystems, and Protected Areas (PAs) are essential for their conservation. In Brazil,
the Sustainable Use Protected Areas (SU-PAs) are a subgroup of PAs that allows both
the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable exploration of natural resources.
SU-PAs offer a great opportunity for conserving medium and large-bodied mammals
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may have distinct degrees of defaunation (i.e., local or functional extinction of animals).
We sampled mammals using camera traps in two areas with distinct histories of human
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21 (*Tayassu pecari*) to very low levels in the TFN, and that compensation by large rodents
22 may have occurred in the defaunated area. Local differences in human occupation
23 within and between PAs are common in the Amazon, which demands area-specific
24 actions from public authorities to minimize impacts on wildlife caused by both legal or
25 illegal activities.

26 **Keywords:** camera trap, mammals, poaching, tropical forest, wildlife management.

27

28 **Rica em espécies, mas, defaunada: o caso de mamíferos de médio e grande porte de** 29 **uma área protegida na Amazônia**

30 **Resumo**

31 Mamíferos de médio e grande porte neotropicais são elementos chave nos ecossistemas
32 florestais, e Unidades de Conservação (UC) são essenciais para sua conservação. No
33 Brasil as Unidades de Conservação de Uso Sustentável (UC-US) são um subgrupo de
34 UCs que permite tanto a conservação da biodiversidade quanto a exploração sustentável
35 dos recursos naturais. As UC-US são fundamentais para a manutenção da
36 biodiversidade e oferecem uma grande oportunidade para a conservação de mamíferos
37 de médio e grande porte porque possuem um grande tamanho, especialmente na
38 Amazônia. No entanto, as UC-US geralmente são afetadas por pressões internas e
39 externas, e diferentes partes de uma mesma área podem apresentar diferentes graus de
40 defaunação (i.e., extinção local ou ecológica de animais). Amostramos mamíferos de
41 médio e grande porte usando armadilhas fotográficas em áreas com histórias distintas de
42 ocupação humana na Floresta Nacional do Tapajós (FNT), e mostramos diferenças na
43 riqueza de espécies, estrutura da assembleia, número de registros das espécies, e níveis
44 de defaunação. Uma compilação de outros estudos conduzidos em locais semelhantes a
45 FNT sugere que as atividades humanas podem ter conduzido populações de algumas
46 espécies de mamíferos de grande porte, como a anta (*Tapirus terrestris*) e o queixada
47 (*Tayassu pecari*), a níveis muito baixos, enquanto pode ter ocorrido uma compensação

48 de roedores de grande porte na área defaunada. Diferenças locais de uso humano dentro
49 de uma UC e entre elas são comuns na Amazônia, o que demanda ações específicas do
50 poder público para minimizar impactos na fauna silvestre causados por atividades lícitas
51 ou ilegais.
52 **Palavras-chave:** armadilha fotográfica, mamíferos, caça furtiva, floresta tropical,
53 manejo da vida selvagem.

54 **Introduction**

55 Medium and large-bodied mammals such as armadillos, agoutis, deer, tapirs, and
56 peccaries, are important organisms for maintaining the structure of neotropical forests
57 (Stoner et al. 2007, De Oliveira et al. 2018, Villar et al. 2020a), but they are threatened
58 by human activities, such as habitat transformation and poaching (Schipper et al. 2008).
59 Many regions suffer from defaunation, a worldwide process that includes animal
60 species extinctions (local or globally) and population declines (Dirzo et al. 2014). Even
61 apparently pristine and little fragmented forests have experienced severe defaunation,
62 especially of larger species, in response to overhunting (Redford 1992, Peres and
63 Palacios 2007, Antunes et al. 2016, Galetti et al. 2017, Benítez-López et al. 2019). The
64 term “empty forest” was coined by Redford (1992) based on studies of hunting in
65 Amazon forest to defaunation inside supposedly pristine forests. Global data indicate
66 that mammal populations have had an average reduction of 83% in areas subject to
67 hunting compared to non-hunted areas (Benítez-López et al. 2017). Defaunation
68 compromises, directly or through cascade effects, the functionality of ecosystems,
69 promoting changes in food webs, prey populations, nutrient cycles, plant regeneration
70 and possibly reducing the carbon stocks in tropical forests (Brocardo et al. 2013, Bello
71 et al. 2015, Sobral et al. 2017, Cooke et al. 2019, Villar et al. 2020a, b).

72 The creation of protected areas (PAs) is among the most successful strategies for
73 protecting species, ecological interactions, and entire ecosystems, mainly because they
74 keep natural habitats with size and conservation quality superior to those of unprotected

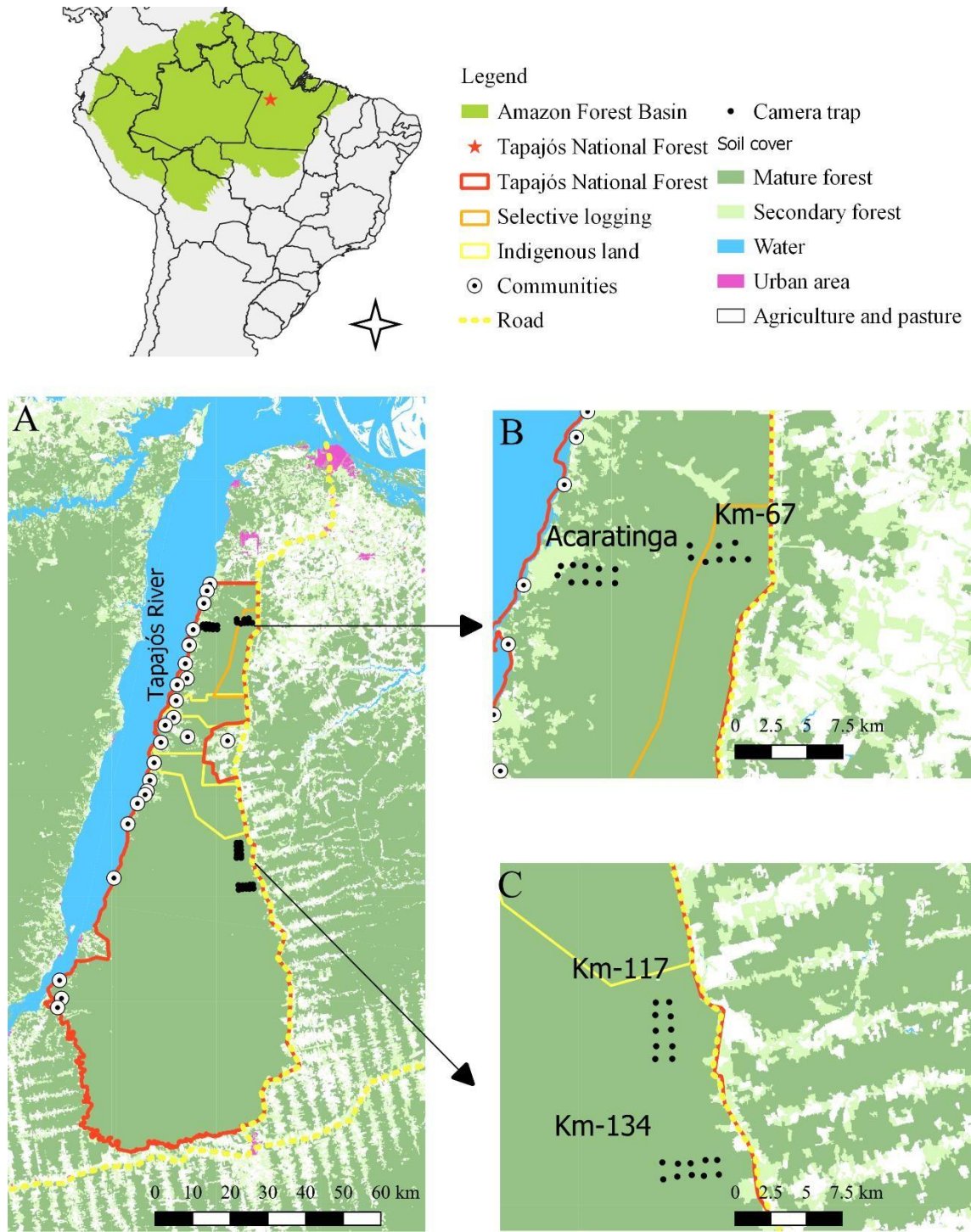
75 natural areas in the same region (Bruner 2001). In Brazil, PAs are divided into two
76 categories: Strictly-Protected Areas (S-PAs) and Sustainable-Use Protected Areas (SU-
77 PAs). The first has more restrictive use, not allowing direct use of natural resources, but
78 allowing scientific research and, in some cases, tourism. The second allows sustainable
79 use of natural resources, especially by local communities, whose exploitation is
80 regulated by specific management plans (BRASIL, 2011). In the Amazon, more than
81 half (64%) of PAs are SU-PAs, and they have also social importance for the
82 conservation and cultural maintenance of traditional communities, which have different
83 ways of interacting with the environment (ICMBio 2019). However, it is unclear how
84 differences in human occupation within SU-PAs affect the biodiversity, demanding
85 measures of conservation effectiveness (Chape et al. 2005, Geldmann et al. 2019).

86 Herein we investigate whether two areas with different histories of human use
87 inside the same SU-PA differ in their assemblages of medium and large-bodied
88 terrestrial mammals. The area close to communities and urban centers has suffered more
89 degradation (fire and logging) and is surrounded by a highly fragmented matrix,
90 whereas the other area is more distant from human occupation, has received less
91 degradation and is surrounded by a less fragmented matrix. In our study region, bush meat
92 is consumed by urban and rural people, and hunting frequency is associated with
93 distance to forests (Torres et al. 2018). Due to this, and because forest degradation may
94 alter mammal assemblages (Sampaio et al. 2010), we hypothesized that the area under
95 more intensive human use will have higher defaunation, both in terms of species
96 presence and mammal biomass. In addition, we compared our results with those of other
97 study sites to evaluate the prevalence of mammal defaunation in the Amazon basin, and
98 the importance of our study site for the conservation of medium to large-bodied species
99 of mammals in the regional context.

100 **Materials and methods**

101 *Study area*

102 Our study was carried out in the Tapajós National Forest (TNF), a SU-PA
103 located in Pará State, Brazil (Figure 1). TNF covers 527,319 ha and is considered a
104 priority area for international conservation because it protects ecosystems and the
105 cultural values of traditional peoples (IUCN 2020). TNF is located in the municipalities
106 of Belterra, Mojuí dos Campos, Aveiro, Placas, and Rurópolis (2°45' and 4°10' S;
107 54°45' and 55°30' W). The climate of the region is humid tropical (Am in the Köppen
108 classification) (Kottek et al. 2006). The total annual rainfall ranges from 974 to 3057
109 mm (mean= 1,906 mm, rainfall in 2019 = 1,877 mm)(historical data series [1985-2020]
110 from the Belterra weather station; INMET 2021), with a seasonal distribution; 70% is
111 concentrated between December and June (Espírito-Santo et al. 2005). The vegetation is
112 comprised of two main types: Open Tropical Forest (OTF) and Dense Tropical Forest
113 (DTF) (Espírito-Santo et al. 2005). The main difference between them in terms of
114 species used by humans, is the presence of babassu palms (*Attalea speciosa*) in the
115 former and its absence in the latter (Espírito-Santo et al. 2005). Some species, such as
116 the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa* H.B.K.), are present in both forest types.



118 **Figure 1.** Study area in the Tapajós National Forest, Amazon (A), and location of the
 119 sampling modules in the northern (B) and southern (C) areas. Black circles correspond
 120 to the sampling sites with camera traps.

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126 *Human occupation history*

127 We divided the TNF into north and south areas, based on the Management Plan
128 and human occupation history (ICMBio 2019). There are 1,050 families, comprising
129 four thousand residents from 23 traditional communities living in the TNF. Riverside
130 residents of TNF have community allotments that are 5 to 10 km, from the Tapajós
131 River to the margin of a dissected plateau. In these communities, residents are allowed
132 to practice subsistence hunting, fishing, the removal of non-timber forest products, and
133 the opening of small clearings for cultivation. Also, recently, two areas have been
134 separated from the TNF to accommodate three indigenous villages of the Munduruku
135 ethnic group. Most riverside and indigenous communities are located in the northern
136 area, close to the municipalities of Santarém and Belterra, as well as a large settlement
137 (São Pedro community, 6,457 inhabitants) outside, but in the immediate surroundings of
138 the TNF between the north and south areas (Figure 1). This community raises beef
139 cattle, using fire to form pastures, and residents use domestic dogs for poaching (Robert
140 2004). The northern area also concentrates the most extensive area for Reduced Impact
141 Logging (RIL), with several roads that give access to the interior of the forest. In 2013
142 and 2014, approximately 2000 ha of forest were logged in the northern area using RIL
143 techniques in and around of one of the sampling sites. In addition, the northern area
144 underwent high forest degradation, as a result of forest fires that occurred in 2015 and
145 2016 and burned approximately 20% of one of the sampling areas during an extreme El
146 Niño phenomenon (França et al. 2020).

147 The southern area of the TNF is more distant from main population centers
148 (municipalities of Belterra and Santarém; Figure 1) and houses few traditional
149 communities on the Tapajós and Cupari River banks, as well as the municipality of

150 Aveiro. Until 2017, most of the area was destined for permanent preservation and non-
151 timber forest management (ICMBio 2004). However, the situation has recently
152 changed, with the concession of a new area for logging, which began in 2017/2018
153 (Coomflona, 2015).

154

155 *Data collection*

156 We sampled mammals > 1kg with camera traps in four RAPELD (acronym for
157 Rapid Assessments and Long-term Ecological Research) research modules established to
158 monitor biodiversity in TNF as part of the Brazilian Program for Biodiversity Research
159 (PPBio) (Magnusson et al. 2005, Rosa et al. 2021). Two modules are in the northern and
160 two in the southern areas of the TNF (Figure 1). Each module has a rectangular shape, 1
161 km in width and 5 km in length, where there are ten regularly spaced plots separated by
162 a minimum distance of 1 km (Magnusson et al. 2013). Next to each plot we installed a
163 single unbaited camera trap, totaling ten camera-trap stations per module (Figure 1). Two
164 camera traps used in the northern area did not work and were excluded from the analysis,
165 giving a total of 20 camera-trap stations in the southern and 18 in the northern areas.

166 We sampled from June 2019 to January 2020, using the following camera-trap
167 models: Bushnell 12Mp Natureview Cam Essential HD Low Glow® ($N = 12$), Primus
168 Proof Cam 3 Review® ($N = 5$), and Moultrie A5 Low Glow Game Camera® ($N = 3$).
169 Camera-trap stations were sampled sequentially because we did not have sufficient
170 cameras to sample all stations simultaneously. We positioned the cameras 30 to 40 cm
171 from the ground, programmed to work 24 h per day. Each camera operated at least for
172 34 days in each station (effort ranged from 34 to 69 days), which is considered a
173 sufficient effort to estimate the detection and species richness in one sampling point
174 (Kays et al. 2020). Our total effort was 1,868 camera-trap.days (north = 942 camera-

175 trap.days, south=926 camera-trap.days). We identified the species photographed with a
176 specialized field guide (Reis et al. 2010), according to our previous knowledge and
177 consulting specialist researchers for some groups. The species taxonomy was based on
178 the Official list of Brazilian Mammals from the Brazilian Society of Mammalogy
179 (Abreu-Jr et al. 2020). The research was authorized by Chico Mendes Institute for
180 Biodiversity Conservation (SISBIO n° 67787-3).

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182 *Data analysis*

183 We used a 30-minute interval as a criterion for defining independent captures of
184 the same species at the same camera-trap station (Michalski et al. 2015, Alvarenga et al.
185 2018, Palmeirim et al. 2018). When more than one animal appeared in a single event,
186 we counted them and considered the sum of individuals as the number of records. We
187 produced rarefaction curves and calculated expected species richness using the Chao
188 estimator with package iNEXT (Hsieh et al. 2016), we used camera-trap day as
189 sampling unit (north=942 and south=926). We calculated the sampling sufficiency
190 based on the percentage of observed species in relation to the total number of species
191 estimated.

192 To compare the species composition between research modules and regions, we
193 standardized as 34 days the minimum monitoring period for all camera-trap stations,
194 and so eliminated the effort bias for the analysis. We carried out a non-metric
195 multidimensional scaling analysis (NMDS), in which we produced two axes using the
196 Vegan package (Oksanen et al. 2019). We did one analysis with presence and absence
197 data (with Jaccard distance) and another with the number of records (data were
198 standardized with “total” method from “deconstand” function, and used Bray-Curtis
199 distance). We used the analysis of similarity (ANOSIM) to compare the composition

200 between modules and regions with the distances produced by association matrices
 201 (Oksanen et al. 2019).

202 We used a Kruskal-Wallis test between modules to compare the number of
 203 recorded individuals for species with at least ten records (with data standardized as 34
 204 days), and a Wilcoxon test for comparisons between regions. We performed all analyses
 205 in the R software version 4.0.5 (R Core 2021).

206 We estimated the defaunation of each region as a measure of species loss and
 207 reduction of animal biomass, using a Defaunation index proposed by Giacomini and

2082 Galetti (2013):

$$D_{(r,f)} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^S \omega_k (N_{k,r} - N_{k,f})}{\sum_{k=1}^S \omega_k (N_{k,r} + N_{k,f})}$$

where:

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212 f = the focal mammal assemblage

213 r = a reference mammal assemblage used to estimate defaunation in other sites

214 S = the total number of species composing the mammal assemblage of all sites

215 k = identification of species

216 $N_{k,f}$ = biomass, records or presence of species k in focal assemblage f

217 $N_{k,r}$ = biomass, records or presence of species k in reference assemblage r

218 ω_k = importance of species k to defaunation

219 $D_{(r,f)}$ = defaunation of focal assemblage f compared to reference assemblage r

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221 According to Giacomini and Galetti (2013) the concept of defaunation demands
222 the comparison between two assemblages, one focal (where defaunation is being
223 evaluated) and one reference assemblage (representing a pristine or less defaunated
224 site). The criteria to define reference assemblage depends on the question but also on
225 data available. Thus, the defaunation index represents dissimilarity between these two
226 assemblages, ranging from 0 (no defaunation in focal assemblage in comparison to
227 reference assemblage) to 1 (focal assemblage completely defaunated in comparison to
228 reference assemblage).

229 We calculate the defaunation of our study areas in two ways: for species
230 presence (hereafter Species Defaunation Index - SDI) and for mammal biomass
231 (hereafter Biomass Defaunation Index - BDI). For estimating SDI we used as reference
232 assemblage (r) the Amazonia National Park, which is considered one of best preserved
233 sites in the Amazon and is close (~150 km) to our study site (Table S1; De Oliveira et
234 al. 2016). We used body size of species (kg by $3/4$ power, as indicate by Giacomini and
235 Galetti 2013) as importance value (ω), because the ecology and life history of mammals
236 can be inferred from size body (Giacomini and Galetti 2013). For estimating BDI, we
237 used data from camera-trap surveys conducted in the continuous forest of Reserve of
238 Balbina Hydroelectric Reservoir (Balbina Reserve – continuous forest) as reference
239 assemblage (r) (Table S1; Palmeirim et al. 2018), because capture rate data of species
240 records in the Amazonia National Park were not available.

241 Balbina Reserve is located in a central area of Amazon Forest Basin, next to the
242 Uatumã Biological Reserve (more than 900 thousand hectares), in a region with low
243 forest loss. Balbina Reserve presents higher number of records of large species than
244 TNF, such as white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*) and tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*),
245 which account for the most of the biomass for non-primate mammals in neotropical

246 forests (Pontes 2004, Galetti et al. 2017). For N we used the biomass as suggested by
247 Giacomini and Galetti (2013), since it tends to be more robust to natural fluctuations,
248 which is observed in compensatory effects in animal population, with population
249 increase of small species in response to decrease of large ones.

250 We calculated biomass of species for each site (reference and focal assemblages)
251 using the capture rate (Srbek-Araujo and Chiarello 2005), multiplied by mean body
252 mass, and for gregarious species we also multiplied by mean group size (Galetti et al.
253 2009). Because biomass was already accounted for in this analysis, we maintained
254 importance value (ω) for all species equal to 1. In our analysis, we consider only
255 terrestrial species recorded in camera trap studies, and excluded arboreal species
256 (Primates and sloths) or species strictly associated with aquatic habitats (*Lontra*
257 *longicaudis*, *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*).

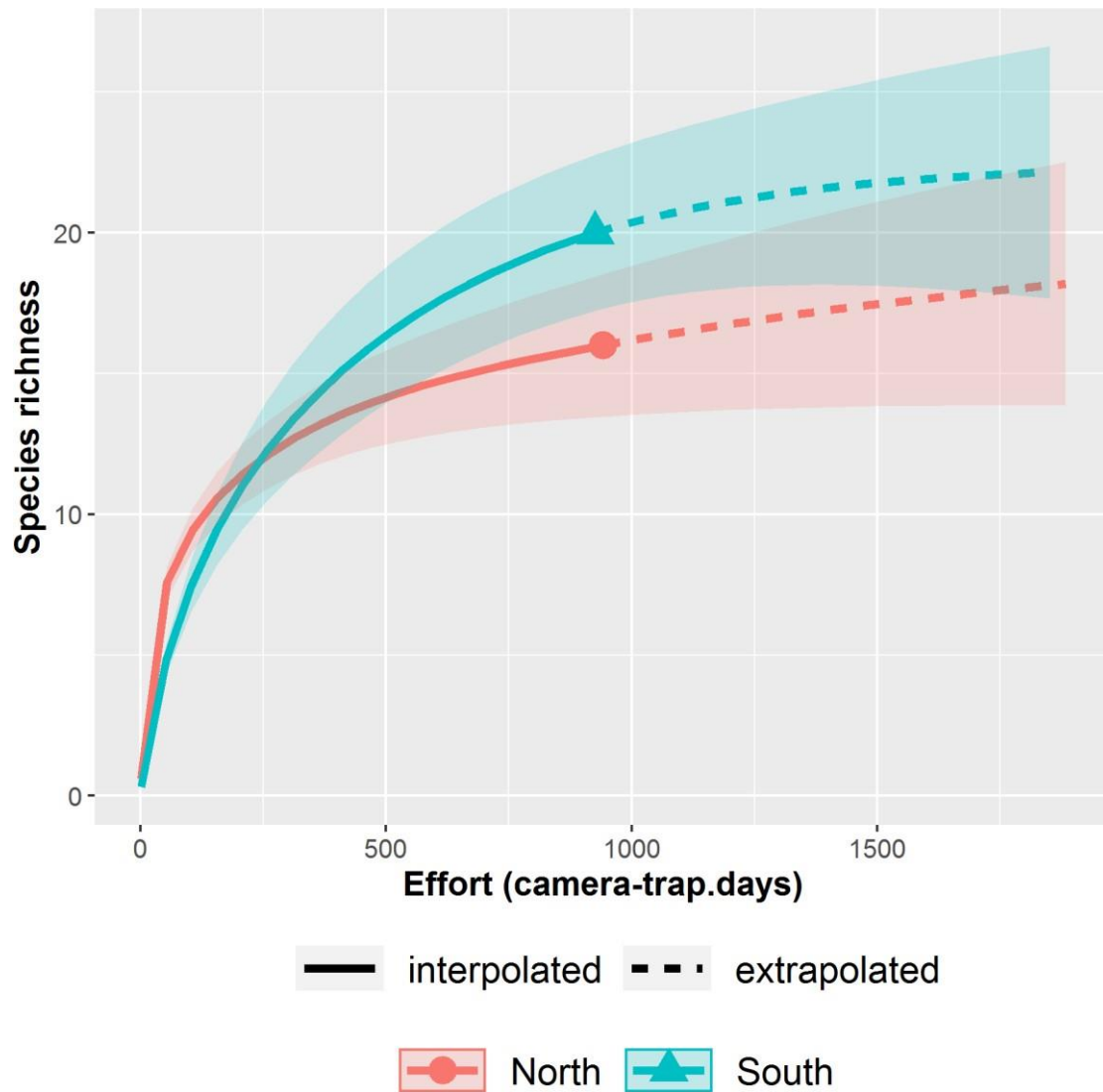
258 Finally, we compared the results of our study areas to the defaunation of other
259 Amazonian sites (only Terra firme forest), where we calculated SDI and BDI, using
260 data of presence and capture rate respectively, provided from references (Table S1).

261261

262 **Results**

263 We recorded 13 mammal families and 22 species in TNF (Table S1,
264 supplementary material), with 16 species in the northern area and 20 in the southern
265 area. The estimator Chao analysis showed our survey effort was sufficiency to record 78
266 % of species richness for the north and 88.9 % for the south. The estimated richness did
267 not indicate difference between the two areas of the TNF (North: 20.49 ± 7.18 ; South:
268 22.49 ± 2.95 ; Figure 2).

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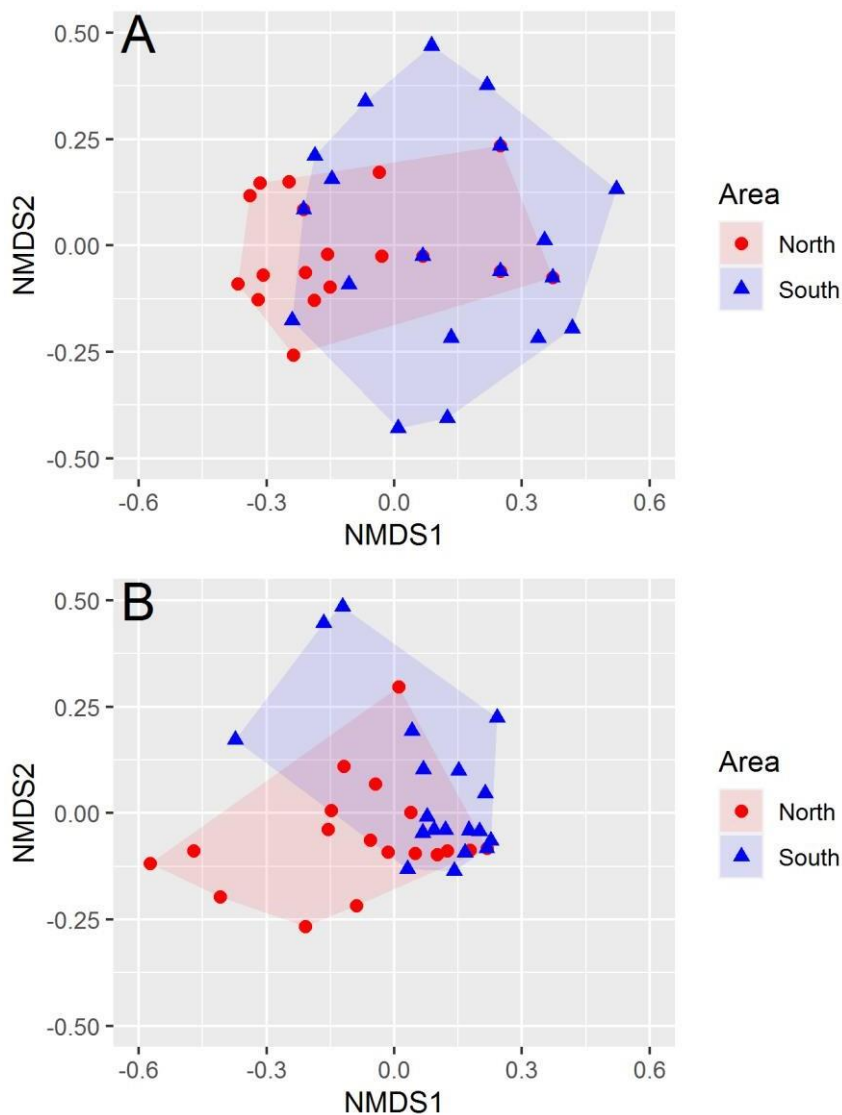


270

271 **Figure 2.** Rarefaction curves of medium and large-sized mammal species in the north
 272 and south regions of the Tapajós National Forest (shaded areas represent 95%
 273 confidence interval).

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275 The mammal species composition in the northern and southern areas was
 276 different considering both the presence-absence data (ANOSIM: $R = 0.11$; $p = 0.01$,
 277 stress=0.19) and the number of records (ANOSIM: $R = 0.09$, $p = 0.01$, stress=0.14)
 278 (Figure 3). There were also differences among modules (Figure S1, supplementary
 279 material).



280280

281 **Figure 3.** Composition of medium and large-sized terrestrial mammal species in the
 282 northern and southern areas of the Tapajós National Forest, obtained through camera-
 283 trap records using the same sampling effort (N = 34 days). In A) presence and absence
 284 data ((stress = 0.19); in B) record data (stress = 0.14).

285285

286 Some species had higher number of records in the northern than in the southern
 287 areas of the TNF. This occurred for *Dasyprocta croconota* (W = 249.5, P = 0.04),
 288 *Cuniculus paca* (W = 291, P = 0.0007), *Didelphis marsupialis* (W = 270, P = 0.003),
 289 and *Dicotyles tajacu* (W = 231, P = 0.03) (Figure 4). There were also differences among
 290 modules (Figure S2, supplementary material).

291 Species Defaunation (SDI) was lower in the south (SDI=0.08) than in the north
 292 (SDI=0.41). In other Amazon sites, the SDI ranged from 0.02 to 0.09 (Table 1).

293

294 Table 1. Defaunation in the Tapajós National Forest (northern and southern area) and in other Amazon sites in comparison to reference assemblages (RA): Amazonia National Park for Species Defaunation Index (SDI) and Balbina Reserve – continuous for Biomass Defaunation Index (BDI).

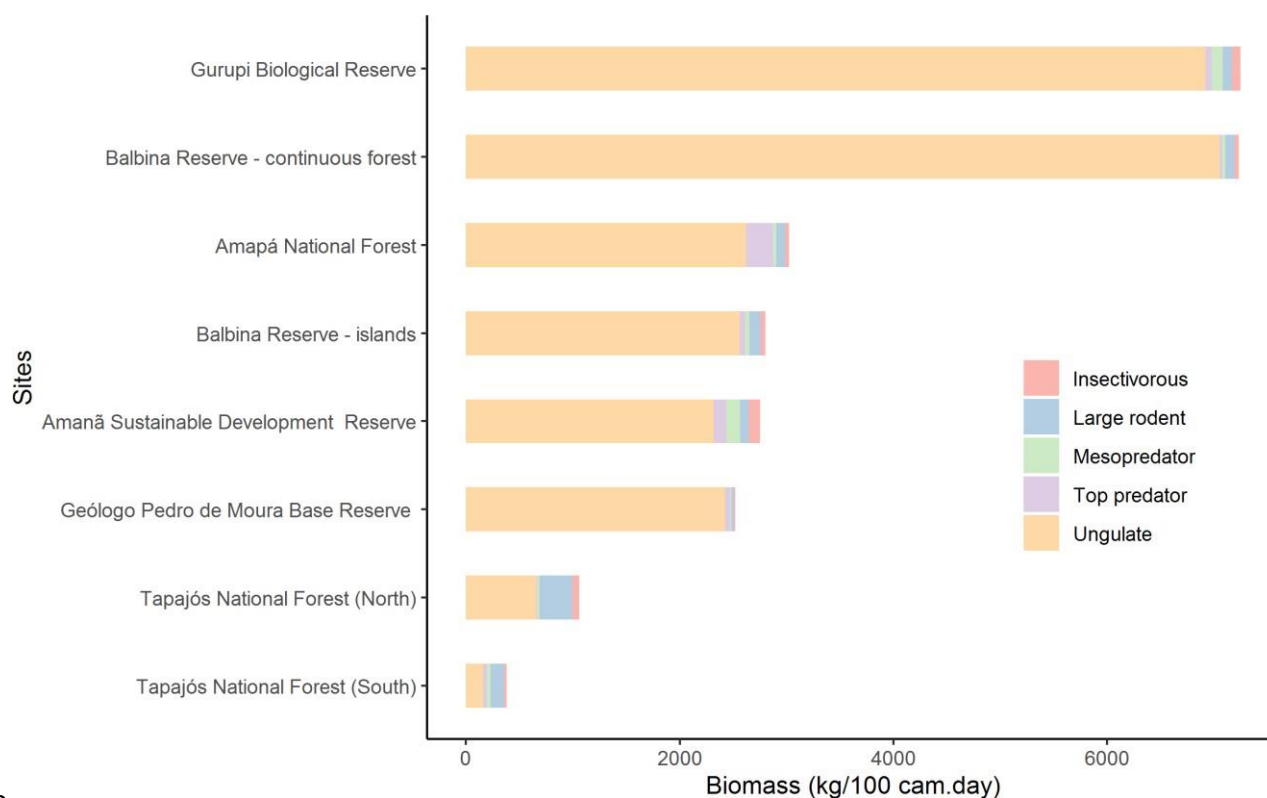
Site		Rainfall	SDI	BDI
ID	Site Name	(mm)		
1a	Tapajós National Forest (North)	1906	0.41	0.74
1b	Tapajós National Forest (South)	1906	0.08	0.90
2	Amapá National Forest	2600	0.08	0.44
3	Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve	2373	0.04	0.45
4	Geólogo Pedro de Moura Base Reserve	2349	0.09	0.48
5	Gurupi Biological Reserve	1800	0.02	-0.0008
6a	Balbina Reserve - islands	2376	0.03	0.44
6b	Balbina Reserve - continuous forest	2376	0.03	RA
7	Amazonia National Park	2028	RA	DN

295 Data source (see table S1) used to calculate defaunation are from: 1a,b – This
 296 study; 2-Michalski et al. (2015); 3- Alvarenga et al. (2018); 4- Santos and Mendes-
 297 Oliveira (2012); 5- Carvalho Jr et al. (2020); 6- Palmeirim et al.(2018); 7- De Oliveira
 298 et al. (2016), DN= data not available.

299301

300 Biomass Defaunation (BDI) presented the inverse pattern, indicating higher
 301 defaunation in the south (BDI=0.90) than in the north (BDI=0.74) (Table 1). Biomass
 302 found in the southern area of TNF (380.8 kg/ 100 cam.day) corresponds to only 5.2% of
 303 biomass found in the reference assemblage (Balbina Reserve – continuous, biomass =
 304 7,233.3 kg/ 100 cam.day), whereas in the northern area (1,062.7 kg/100 cam.day) it
 305 corresponds to 14.7% (Figure 4).

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309

310 **Figure 4.** Biomass (kg/100 cam.day) in eight Amazon sites. The species included in
 311 each functional group (Insectivorous, Large rodent, Mesopredator, Top predator and
 312 Ungulate) are presented in Table S1.

313313

314 For other Amazonian sites this index ranged from -0.0008 (non-defaunated, negative
 315 signal indicates biomass was superior than reference assemblage) to 0.45, with biomass
 316 corresponding to 100.1% and 41.7% in non-defaunated (Gurupi Biological Reserve)
 317 and partially defaunated (Amapá National Forest), respectively, in comparison to the
 318 reference assemblage (Balbina Reserve - continuous) (Figure 4).

319319

320 Discussion

321 Our study shows that TNF maintains a high species richness of mammals > 1kg,
 322 similar to other PAs that we used for comparison (Table S1). The presence of
 323 endangered species, such as *Priodontes maximus*, *Atelocinus microtis*, *Tapirus*
 324 *terrestris*, among others, which were not recorded in a fragmented landscape nearby

325 (Sampaio et al. 2010), reinforces the role of protected areas for mammal conservation in
326 the Amazon and of the TNF in particular. However, our analyses indicate that the
327 species composition is not homogenous inside the TNF. In the southern area was
328 recorded the largest species, while the northern area had more records for some mid-
329 sized species. These ambiguous results were highlighted in the analysis of defaunation:
330 the south area had lower defaunation considering mammal presence-absence, whilst the
331 north area had lower defaunation considering biomass. Thus, our hypothesis that the
332 area with older human occupation story should be more defaunated was only partially
333 supported.

334 At the TNF scale, the lower SDI in the southern area is related to presence of
335 large-body species, which can be attributed to the low land-use intensity and occupation
336 in southern area (ICMBio 2019). On the other hand, the northern area is close to urban
337 centers, such as the city of Santarém (~ 300,000 inhabitants), and under the pressure of
338 selective logging (module km67) and poaching, carried out by people outside traditional
339 communities. In the Amazon, hunters do not usually go far from home for hunting
340 (Peres and Lake 2003). Torres and contributors (2018) showed that, in Santarém and
341 Belterra, the probability of eating bush meat in a family residing in a rural or peri-urban
342 area is still very high (> 70%). Thus, paved-highway access to protected areas within a
343 30-km radius, north of the TNF, could potentially facilitate the entry of poachers and
344 the elimination of large-body species, such as *T. terrestris*. The absence of *T. terrestris*
345 in the northern area of the TNF has been documented in a previous study (Sampaio et
346 al. 2010), which may indicate their local extinction through poaching.

347 Logging activities which predominate in the north of the TNF, may have
348 contributed to changed species composition. Ferrari et al. (2003) and Ravetta and
349 Ferrari (2009), who carried out studies at the TNF, suggested that logging can remove

350 tree species that are key to the feeding of frugivorous monkeys, in particular large-sized
351 species. Locally, the cooperative managing selective logging activities at the TNF
352 annually removes at least 30 tree species consumed by the fauna, including *Manilkara*
353 trees, locally known as “Maçaranduba” (*Manilkara* spp.), “Jatobá” (*Hymenaea* spp.),
354 and “Itaúba” (*Mezilaurus* spp.) (Coomflona 2015). Despite the use of reduced-impact
355 logging, with several criteria and procedures to minimize the impact on the forest, a
356 reduction in the food availability for frugivores is still expected (Spaan et al. 2020).

357 Higher rates of records of some mammal species, such as *Cuniculus paca*,
358 *Dasyprocta croconota*, *Didelphis* spp., *Dicotyles tajacu*, and *Mazama nemorivaga*
359 (although not significantly in this case) increased the mammal biomass, and lower BDI,
360 in the north than in the south of the TNF. Some of these animals are habitat-generalists
361 and can benefit from the absence of large competitors, such as the *T. terrestris* and *T.*
362 *pecari* (Galetti et al. 2015). Other factors, such as fires and logging (in module Km67),
363 both present in the north, favor the spread of secondary forests. Intermediately disturbed
364 environments can favor some species by increasing resources, promoted by the opening
365 of clearings (Parry et al. 2007). The common opossum and agouti, and some other
366 opportunistic species can benefit from forest fragmentation and degraded environments
367 (Michalski and Peres 2007, Jorge 2008). Thus, the high biomass of large rodents (*D.*
368 *croconota* and *C. paca*) in the north may be an effect of forest degradation, although it
369 may also be associated with higher densities of babassu palms in this area, a frequently-
370 used resource for large rodents. Although these species are seed dispersers, they are also
371 seed predators, and may have negative impacts on seedling recruitment (Fadini et al.
372 2009, Brocardo et al. 2018).

373 At the Amazon scale, our study suggests that most PAs, including TNF, have
374 almost-complete assemblages of large and medium ground-dwelling mammals

375 (SDI<0.10). This low Species Defaunation may be related to the amount of habitat and
376 connectivity in the Amazonian PAs (Figure supplemental FS3). On the other hand, our
377 study also suggests that low defaunation seems to be apparent in several sites, including
378 the TNF, as Biomass Defaunation was high in most of sites (BDI>0.40) in comparison
379 to reference assemblage. Although we cannot attribute defaunation solely to
380 anthropogenic causes, we have sufficient evidence to believe it plays a key role.

381 The loss of the largest mammal species in ecosystems is not random and follows
382 classic defaunation patterns, in which the largest species are the first and most affected
383 (Dirzo et al. 2014). The absence of *T. pecari* and low abundance of *T. terrestris* is the
384 main factor responsible to high biomass defaunation in our study areas, as well as in
385 other Amazonian sites in comparison to the reference assemblage (Balbina Reserve -
386 continuous). *Tayassu pecari* tolerate low hunting pressure (Peres 2001, Antunes et al.
387 2016, Galetti et al. 2017). There is evidence that *T. pecari* population began to decline
388 in the TNF region after the construction of the highway BR 163 (Robert 2004), which
389 resulted in the settlement of many families close to TNF and, consequently, increase of
390 poaching with guns and dogs. The advance of agriculture on the edges of the TNF may
391 also have resulted in decline of *T. pecari*, which is often killed in other regions of Brazil
392 as a way of retaliating against the destruction and consumption of crops (Lima et al.
393 2019). Killing of entire herds of the species are frequent in informal conversations with
394 local residents. The white-lipped peccary certainly occurs in the TNF but with a much
395 lower density today than 40 years ago and in remote locations with difficult access by
396 TNF residents and researchers.

397 Large species, such as *T. pecari* and *T. terrestris*, have unique roles in
398 structuring neotropical forests and decline in their populations is a matter of concern,
399 which may indicate ecological extinctions, i.e., the species may be present, yet the

400 abundance is so lower they do not contribute effectively to ecological processes
401 (Valiente-Banuet et al. 2015). Species of *Tapir* are the largest herbivores and seed
402 dispersers in the Neotropics, disperse large seeds over long distances, and probably
403 contribute to recruitment and gene flow of dispersed plant species (Bueno et al. 2013,
404 Giombini et al. 2017). *Tayassu pecari* is considered an ecosystem engineer, impacting
405 plant recruitment through seed predation and dispersal, herbivory and trampling of
406 seedlings (Silman et al. 2003, Beck 2005, Keuroghlian and Eaton 2009). Thus, the local
407 extinction or population reduction of these two species may compromise forest diversity
408 and functioning in the long term (Villar et al. 2020a).

409 **Conclusions**

410 This study shows that mammal defaunation is widespread in the Amazon, and
411 may occur both within and between legally protected areas. Some studies have already
412 shown that several areas of the Amazon have been defaunated for decades (Redford
413 1992, Peres 2001, Peres and Palacios 2007, Antunes et al. 2016). We show that,
414 although species lists were little affected, decline in animal populations (i.e., Biomass
415 Defaunation) seems to be the norm in Amazonian Protected Areas. In particular, the
416 TNF's situation is worrying. Besides poaching, TNF is located in a region with
417 accelerated deforestation rates pushed by the expansion of monoculture crops (Sauer
418 2018) and forest fires (França et al. 2020). At the same time, urban settlements are
419 growing and getting closer to it, resulting in land expropriations and deforestation (*ca.*
420 75,000 hectares lost in the last 47 years (ICMBio 2019). Recently, TNF's Management
421 Plan was altered, excluding an ecological corridor that once connected the northern and
422 southern areas, increasing the areas of future logging operations to 1/4 of the total area,
423 making pristine areas more vulnerable to hunters and illegal loggers, and removing
424 nearly all flat areas from more restrictive protection (ICMBio 2019). Therefore, some

425 measures are urgently necessary to maintain ecologically viable (functional) populations
426 of mammals in the TNF.

427 It is urgent to stop the transformation of the habitat matrix around PAs into
428 hostile environments for mammals, such as highways, crops, urban centers and pastures.
429 In addition, for the PAs that remain relatively pristine, we must anticipate these threats
430 and create a benign environment on their borders that allow mammal transit and
431 recolonization. At the same time, it is necessary to work with local stakeholders to
432 inform them about the importance of protecting mammalian fauna from long-term
433 internal and external impacts. Mammals are not only important as food resources for
434 traditional communities and indigenous peoples, but also as seed dispersers of several
435 commercial trees. Therefore, traditional communities should be able to quantify and
436 manage the bush meat protein necessary for their maintenance, while private companies
437 and logging cooperatives that administer forestry concessions located on public lands
438 should be obliged to invest in actions to prevent illegal logging, poaching and fire.

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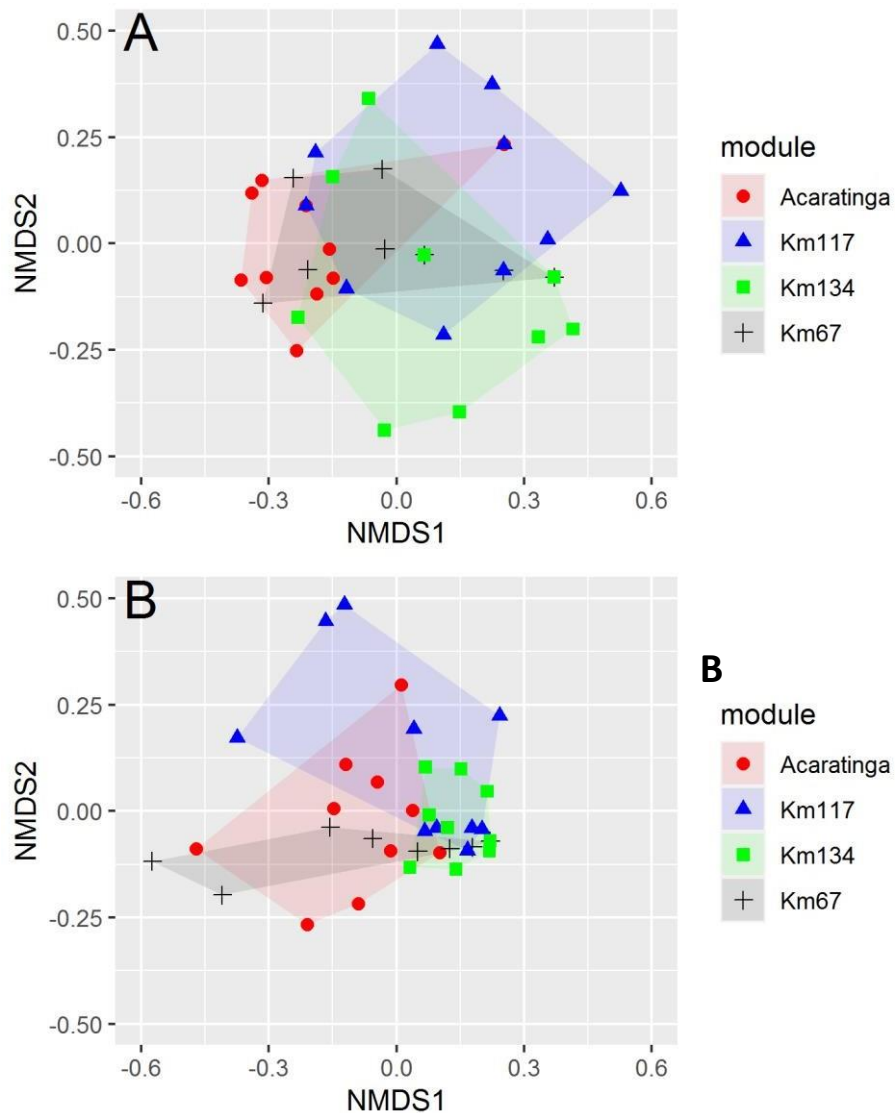
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678 Supplementary material

679 *Differences between modules:*

680 There were differences in the composition of mammal species between sampling
 681 modules, regarding presence and absence data (ANOSIM: $R = 0.09$; $p = 0.03$, Figure
 682 S1A) and the record rate (ANOSIM $R: 0.08$; $p = 0.017$, Figure S1B).



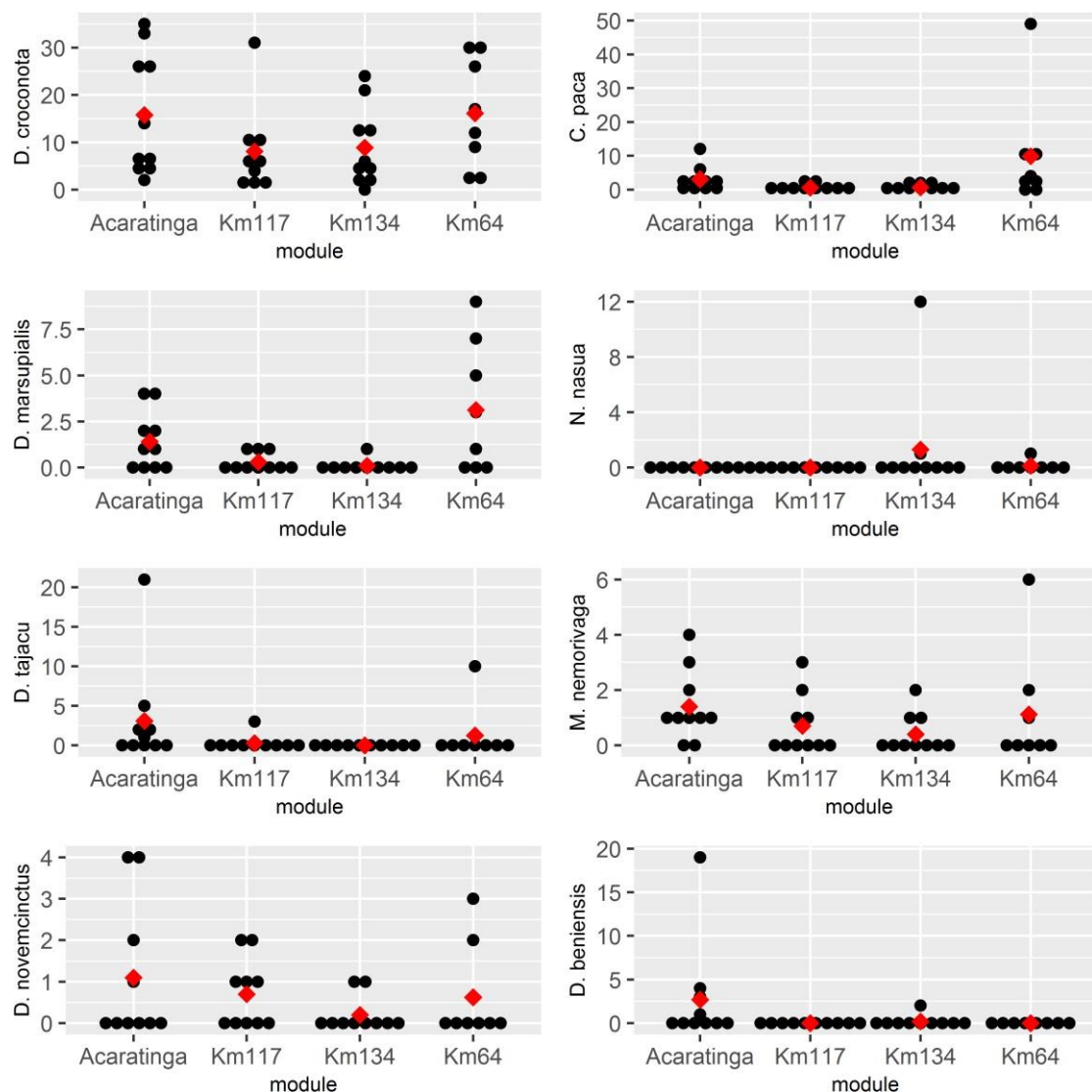
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684 **Figure S1.** Composition of medium and large-sized terrestrial mammal species in the
 685 modules Acaratinga, Km67, Km117, and Km134 in the Tapajós National Forest,
 686 obtained through camera-trap records. A) presence and absence data (stress = 0.19); B)
 687 record rate data (stress = 0.14).

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689 Differences in record rates between sampling modules for the eight most abundant
690 species of medium and large-sized mammals, recorded by camera traps in the Tapajós
691 National Forest. There were differences for the following species: *Cuniculus paca* ($W =$
692 11.71 , $df = 3$, $P = 0.008$), *Dasyus beniensis* ($W = 9.09$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.03$), *Didelphis*
693 *marsupialis* ($W = 9.73$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.02$), and *Dicotyles tajacu* ($W = 8.69$, $df = 3$, $P =$
694 0.03).

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697 **Figure S2.** Number of records for eight species of medium and large-sized terrestrial
698 mammals, with the same sampling effort ($N = 34$ days), in Acaratinga, Km67, Km117,
699 and Km134 modules in the Tapajós National Forest. Red dots represent means.

700 *Data used to calculated the defaunation index*

701 Table S1. Capture rate (independent capture/ 100 cam.day) and record of mammals by camera trap sampling in Tapajós National Forest (1a-
702 northern area; 1b- southern area) and in other Amazon sites (2- Amapá National Forest; 3- Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve; 4- Geólogo
703 Pedro de Moura Base Reserve; 5- Gurupi Biological Reserve; 6a- Balbina Reserve – islands; 6b- Balbina Reserve - continuous forest; 7 –
704 Amazonia National Park).

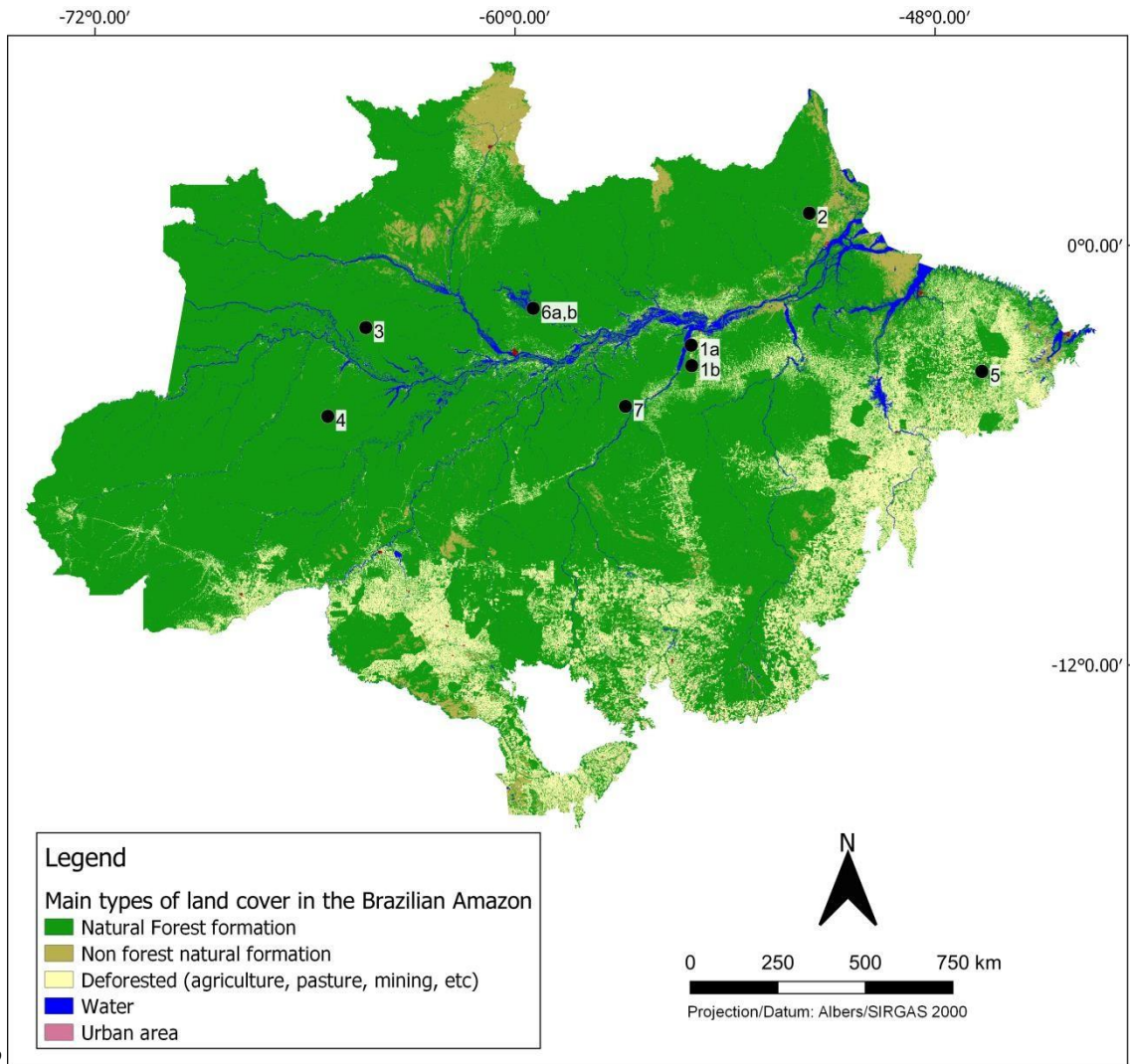
Functional group	Species	Body mass (kg) ^a	Group Size ^b	1a	1b	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	7
Insectivorous	<i>Cabassous unicinctus</i>	3.2	1	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	NR
Insectivorous	<i>Dasypus "kappleri"</i> ^c	9.5	1	4.16	0.43	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.22	R
Insectivorous	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	3.65	1	2.56	1.08	0.20	6.70	0.00	0.00	6.27	4.00	R
Insectivorous	<i>Dasypus</i> sp	6.575	1	0.21	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.79	0.00	0.00	R
Insectivorous	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	5.4	1	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR
Insectivorous	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	30.5	1	0.43	0.11	0.80	1.69	0.50	1.30	0.47	0.56	R
Insectivorous	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	26.8	1	0.00	0.32	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.22	R
Insectivorous	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	5.2	1	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.56	0.08	0.06	R
Large Rodent	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	9.3	1	15.26	1.72	2.00	2.75	1.00	1.48	2.85	2.22	R
Large Rodent	<i>Dasyprocta spp</i>	3.8	1	42.69	29.53	15.70	12.43	2.90	19.75	6.93	7.44	R
Large Rodent	<i>Myoprocta spp</i>	1.1	1	0.00	0.00	8.60	6.65	0.00	0.00	47.30	34.50	NR
Mesopredator	<i>Atelocynus microtis</i>	7.75	1	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	R
Mesopredator	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	6.5	1	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	NR
Mesopredator	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	1.35	1	5.87	1.08	0.30	62.46	0.40	0.24	0.77	2.56	R
Mesopredator	<i>Eira barbara</i>	7.0	1	0.00	0.22	0.80	0.96	0.10	0.63	0.30	0.39	R
Mesopredator	<i>Galictis vitatta</i>	2.55	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	NR
Mesopredator	<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>	4.5	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	R
Mesopredator	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	9.5	1	0.43	0.65	1.00	3.13	0.70	0.74	1.87	1.06	R
Mesopredator	<i>Leopardus sp</i>	4.125	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	R
Mesopredator	<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	6.0	1	0.11	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.39	R

Mesopredator	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	5.1	7.4	2.37	3.99	1.48	0.71	0.00	15.65	3.96	2.06	R
Mesopredator	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	5.4	1	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	R
Mesopredator	<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	6.0	4.5	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	R
Top predator	<i>Panthera onca</i>	109.5	1	0.00	0.32	1.60	0.77	0.30	0.32	0.14	0.11	R
Top predator	<i>Puma concolor</i>	46	1	0.21	0.00	1.70	0.67	0.40	0.56	0.74	0.33	R
Ungulate	<i>Dicotyles tajacu</i>	26	9	20.17	1.94	77.40	44.24	2.70	19.51	71.04	30.00	R
Ungulate	<i>Mazama americana</i>	36	1	0.64	0.54	4.10	2.55	1.40	0.90	1.82	4.00	R
Ungulate	<i>Mazama nemorivaga</i>	20	1	4.38	1.62	6.10	0.92	0.00	0.69	1.02	1.89	R
Ungulate	<i>Mazama sp</i>	28	1	0.75	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.09	0.00	0.00	R
Ungulate	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	260	1	0.00	0.22	1.30	1.78	5.30	4.55	1.86	1.61	R
Ungulate	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	35	88.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.03	26.51	142.50	4.17	161.98	R
Total richness				16	20	20	20	15	22	21	21	23

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706 Data are from: 1a,b – This study; 2-Michalski et al. (2015); 3- Alvarenga et al.(2018); 4- Santos and Mendes-Oliveira (2012); 5-
707 Carvalho Jr et al. (2020); 6a,b- Palmeirim et al.(2018); 7- De Oliveira et al. (2016), R= recorded by camera trap sampling, NR= not recorded by
708 camera trap sampling.

709 a – mean body mass was extracted from Paglia et al. (2012); b- mean group size: *Nasua nasua* (Beisiegel 2001), *Speothos venaticus*
710 (Beisiegel and Ades 2002), *Dicotyles tajacu* (Keuroghlian et al. 2004), *Tayassu pecari* in Amazon forest (Reyna-Hurtado et al. 2016), c – include
711 *D. kappleri*, *D. pastasae* and *D. beniensis* former considered as a single species.



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713 **Figure S3.** Location of sites compared to Tapajós National Forest (1a- northern area,
 714 1b-southern area). Sites: 2- Amapá National Forest; 3- Amanã Sustainable Development
 715 Reserve; 4- Geólogo Pedro de Moura Base Reserve; 5- Gurupi Biological Reserve; 6a-
 716 Balbina Reserve - continuous forest; 7 – Amazonia National Park.

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Anexos

Comentários à coordenação do PPGBEES:

A dissertação do aluno Dian Carlos Pinheiro Rosa é composta por uma introdução e um capítulo em forma de artigo científico. Neste capítulo o aluno apresenta a riqueza de espécies, número de registros das espécies, níveis de defaunação e conservação para a Floresta Nacional do Tapajós (FNT). Esta foi inventariada por câmeras fotografias na parte norte e sul da reserva, comparando os registros fotográfico entre as áreas amostrais. Foi verificado que a parte norte é mais defaunada que a parte sul da reserva, mas, no entanto, a parte norte possui maior biomassa total de mamíferos que a parte sul. Claramente estas mudanças observadas na mudança da composição e/ou biomassa de mamíferos é oriunda de ações antrópicas. No entanto no manuscrito não há nenhuma variável antrópica mensurada e analisada para comprovar tal mudança na composição de mamíferos. Para além deste ponto há um desejo de discutir políticas públicas, ações para a conservação que fogem ao escopo do artigo. Mas volto a lembrar que neste capítulo o aluno não avaliou ações antrópicas para incluir tal temática no trabalho. Reforço que, além da diferença na riqueza de espécies e os índices calculados, o mais interessante do resultado e a compensação de densidade (biomassa) apresentado pelo aluno. Quando há a perda dos grandes mamíferos a biomassa deles é compensada pelos médios e pequenos mamíferos. Foi exatamente esse o resultado encontrado no dado trabalho. Ou seja, quando se perdeu onça e antas houve uma alta compensação por indivíduos de cutias, porcos e pacas. Este resultado tem que ser prioritariamente ressaltado na discussão. Não menos importante, os dados mostram que TNF ainda guarda uma fauna super importante da região. Em uma breve comparação, a área norte possui 5 espécies a menos que a área sul, no entanto juntas totalizam 23 espécies para TNF. Visto que o Parque Nacional da Amazônia possui 26 espécies, para mim o TNF é um reduto importantíssimo de mamíferos e deve ser levado em conta na discussão. Ou seja, TNF não é defaunado, muito pelo contrário. Infelizmente a conclusão do trabalho, assim como o resumo, não refletem os dados e resultados obtidos e apresentados pelo aluno. A discussão precisa melhorar bastante, assim como uma revisão geral das informações do texto principal se faz necessária. Envio em anexo o arquivo da dissertação em .docx com todos os meus comentários para o aluno e seus orientadores.

Portanto APROVO a dissertação apresentada COM CORREÇÕES.

Avaliação final do projeto de dissertação de mestrado**I - Aprovada (X)**

Aprovada: indica que o revisor aprova a dissertação sem ou com correções. Na existência de correções, estas devem ser indicadas nos comentários à coordenação e/ou no próprio documento da dissertação.

Nome do membro da banca: Ricardo Siqueira Bovendorp

Data: 25/03/2021

Assinatura:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ricardo Siqueira Bovendorp". The signature is stylized with large, sweeping loops and is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

Comentários à coordenação do PPGBEES:

O trabalho tem boa qualidade, foi bem desenhado e está bem redigido. Há alterações que podem melhorar o trabalho sugeridas no documento em pdf.

Avaliação final do projeto de dissertação de**I - Aprovada (X)**

Aprovada: indica que o revisor aprova a dissertação sem ou com correções. Na existência de correções, estas devem ser indicadas nos comentários à coordenação e/ou no próprio documento da dissertação.

Nome do membro da banca: Renato Richard Hilário

Data: 05/04/2021

Assinatura: Renato R Hilário

Comentários à coordenação do PPGBEES:

Fiz comentários na própria dissertação e considero aprovada com correções.

Apesar de indicar e ressaltar que o esforço amostral foi abaixo do recomendado (numero de câmeras, blocos de amostragem e distribuição), fato que limita conclusões generalizadas, considero que o aluno obteve treinamento e adquiriu conhecimento necessários para aprovação e obtenção de título de mestre.

Quanto as análises, acredito que o aluno fez o que foi possível dentro das limitações do esforço de coleta.

Envio também alguns artigos focando metodologia científica para estudos de mamíferos de médio e grande porte.

Avaliação final do projeto de dissertação de mestrado**I - Aprovada (X)**

Aprovada: indica que o revisor aprova a dissertação sem ou com correções. Na existência de correções, estas devem ser indicadas nos comentários à coordenação e/ou no próprio documento da dissertação.

Nome do membro da banca: Wilson Roberto Spironello.

Data: 06/04/2021

Assinatura:

